Maci Reed

Mrs. Patterson

AP English Language

1 April 2012

Annotation

1. Speaker

* Shakespeare is the speaker
* Point of view = he believes that the woman is the most beautiful being he has ever seen and that her attractiveness will never die.
* Audience is the woman and anyone else who will listen
* The topic is the woman and her beauty

1. Tone

* Adoring, sweet, dreamy, tender
* Shifts at “But thy eternal summer”
* Talks about her beauty and how summer falls short in comparison to her, then shifts to talk about her beauty’s immortality in comparison to summer’s finality

1. Imagery

* Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May
* Too hot the eye of heaven shines
* His gold complexion dimmed
* Eternal summer shall not fade
* The woman significantly surpasses a summer day in both beauty and time
* They provoke love through the beautiful scenes described and immortality through Shakespeare’s belief that her beauty and his poem will never die

1. Figurative Language

* The eye of heaven, his gold complexion dimmed (personification)
* Changing course, summer shall, long lives (alliteration)

1. Sound

* 3 quatrains and 1 couplet
* ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
* All lines 10 syllables
* 7 pairs of rhymes
* Iambic pentameter
* The rhyming is the most prominent because it ties the poem together and gives it a light tone
* Reinforcing the meaning = the poem fits together perfectly just like the woman’s beauty is perfect

1. Theme

* The woman’s beauty and Shakespeare’s love and appreciation of it
* Purpose = to express Shakespeare’s love for the woman and her undying beauty
* Exemplify the theme = images, literary devices, sensory descriptions